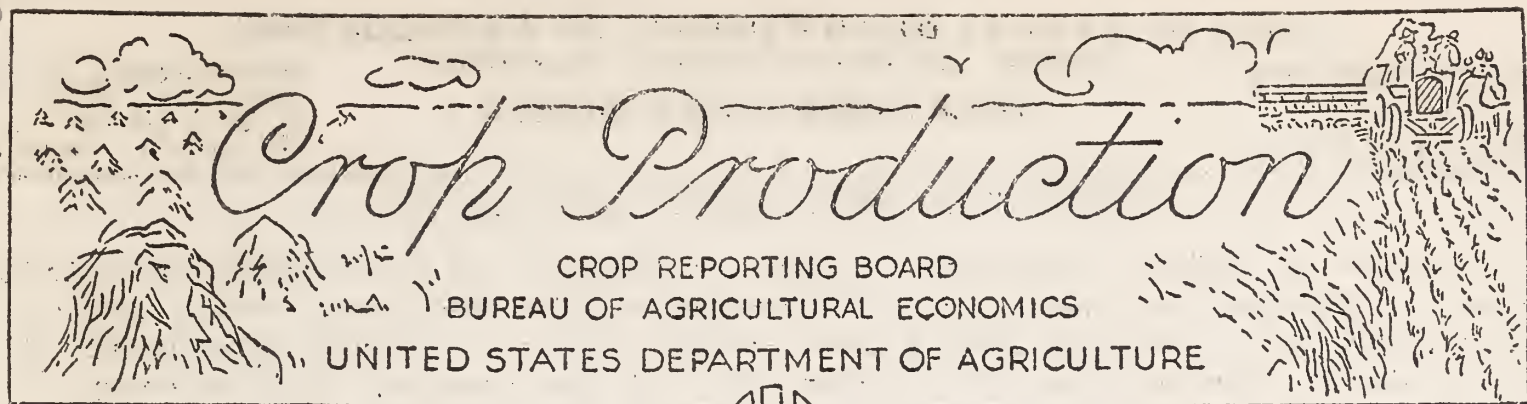


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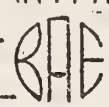
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Cap 2



CROP REPORTING BOARD
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Release: March 10, 1952



3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

MARCH 1, 1952

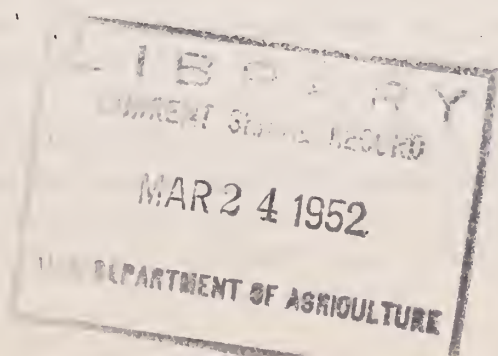
The Crop Reporting Board of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics makes the following report for the United States from data furnished by crop correspondents, field statisticians, and cooperating State agencies.

CROP	CITRUS FRUIT PRODUCTION ^{1/}			
	Average	1949	1950	Indicated
	1940-49			1951
	Thousand boxes			
Oranges and Tangerines	102,986	108,465	121,610	122,900
Grapefruit.....	50,852	36,500	46,580	40,400
Lemons.....	12,993	11,360	13,400	12,600

MONTHLY MILK AND EGG PRODUCTION

MONTH	MILK			EGGS		
	Average	1951	1952	Average	1951	1952
	1941-50			1941-50		
	Million pounds			Millions		
January.....	8,671	8,960	8,847	4,233	5,070	5,408
February.....	8,349	8,527	8,700	4,704	5,173	5,715
Jan.-Feb. Incl.....	17,020	17,487	17,547	8,937	10,243	11,123

^{1/} Season begins with the bloom of the year shown and ends with the completion of harvest the following year.



GENERAL CROP REPORT, AS OF MARCH 1, 1952

Progress of spring work and vegetative development has been generally satisfactory and is advanced in some areas. Weather was milder than usual during most of February, but March "came in like a lion" to check unusually early development of winter grains. Rain or snow fell in virtually all the country, with temporary relief to the dry Southwest. Soil moisture ranges from temporarily adequate in the Southwest to excessive in some sections, as water from the snow that melted during February was absorbed by generally unfrozen soils. Irrigation water supplies promise to be better than usual generally. Winter wheat has prospered thus far and appears to have suffered little winter kill. The March cold wave affected winter wheat little, but checked or retarded spring seeding of grains in Oklahoma and Kansas. It was regarded as favorable for fruit because bud development was retarded in the latitude of Virginia, Kansas and northward.

Winter wheat survived February weather with little damage, but still faces the hazards of March. Snow in early March prior to the severe cold wave, afforded cover in most of the northern wheat belt, but much wheat in eastern North Central States is vulnerable to "heaving" from March thaws and freezes. In the Pacific Northwest, prospects were favorable to excellent. In northern Mountain areas snowcover was ample. The cold wave of late February checked growth of wheat that had started to "green up" in Nebraska and helped to harden plants in Kansas. A "million-dollar snow" fell in early March in the dry area from western Nebraska and eastern Colorado southward across western Kansas and Oklahoma. Eastern New Mexico and the Texas Panhandle also received timely light precipitation. February moisture permitted growth to the extent of furnishing some grazing. Wheat in this area, however, still depends upon current precipitation for continued development. Very little loss has occurred to date, but light damage is reported from dry and blowing soils and abandonment is expected to be heavy in southeastern Colorado. Light infestations of greenbugs are reported in Kansas and central Oklahoma, and cutworms in Texas and southwestern Oklahoma. In the South, fall-sown grains are mostly in good condition, except for heavy winter kill of oats, especially in late-sown fields.

Mild weather, especially during the first two-thirds of February, prevailed in virtually all the agricultural area of the country. Average temperatures for the month were below normal by 2 to 4 degrees in the Rocky Mountain area, but normal or above in virtually all other areas. Precipitation was below the February normal in much of the country, coming mostly in the form of snow, much of which melted and was absorbed by unfrozen soils. Snow was heavy in the extreme Northeast and a northwestern area embracing central Minnesota, western North Dakota, most of South Dakota, Nebraska, Montana, and Wyoming, with a blizzard centering in South Dakota. Rains along the South Atlantic and Gulf Coasts, in the lower Mississippi Valley and East Texas, and in Oregon, exceeded the February normal. The dry area in the Southwest received light, but timely snow and rain during February and early March. The snowpack continued to increase in the Rockies, so that much better than average supplies of irrigation water are expected in all areas except parts of New Mexico. Snowcover on March 4 was present in the Northeast from western Maryland and New Jersey northward, in northern Michigan, in northern parts of Illinois, Missouri, Kansas and northward, and the entire Rocky Mountain area.

Progress of spring work in the South ranged from slightly delayed by wet fields in the Tennessee to Louisiana area, to advanced in Arkansas and Oklahoma, but about normal elsewhere. Seeding of oats was mostly completed in Oklahoma, about a third done in Kansas and started in southern Illinois. Little work could be done in

northerly areas because of snowcover or soft, wet fields, but lack of frost in the soil raised hopes of an early spring. Loss of farm labor to industry and the armed forces is cause for much pessimism among farmers and may become a factor in reducing acreages of spring-planted crops. Growth of fall-sown grains and meadows has started, with wheat pastures being utilized as far north as Kansas. Freezing and thawing had caused some damage to hay crops and fall-sown grains in Ohio and north-eastward. Maple sugaring was started in Ohio. Peach buds were nipped in Oklahoma, Arkansas and New Jersey, and were swelling to the danger point in some other sections. Pears were in full bloom in Louisiana.

Record crops of both oranges and grapefruit of very good quality are being harvested in Florida, as improvement followed virtually ideal weather for citrus in February. Trees are heavy with bloom for the 1952-53 crop. For the country as a whole, orange production will be about 1 percent larger than last season and nearly a fifth above average. Grapefruit production, however, will be about one-eighth less than last season and a fifth below average. Larger quantities of both oranges and grapefruit than on March 1, 1951 remain available for use at this time. Prospects in Arizona and California declined during February, in the latter areas because of the diseases following the unusually wet January. Prospects for outturns of winter truck crops, at 6 percent less than last winter but 3 percent above average, showed little change during February. Compared with last winter, there will be less cabbage, carrots and lettuce, but more green peppers, spinach and tomatoes, with relatively small tonnage changes in other vegetables. Truck crops for harvest in the spring season are expected to be in larger volume than last spring, particularly because the spring onion acreage will be nearly up to average, and acreages of tomatoes and carrots have been increased materially.

Farm poultry flocks continued to produce at a record rate per hen, 8 percent higher than in February 1951. With the number of layers 3 percent larger than a year ago, total egg production in February set a new record for the month, 10 percent higher than last year. Milk production in February, largely because of the 29-day month, was 2 percent larger than last February. Output per cow on March 1 was relatively high, exceeded on that date only in the last two seasons. The mild February weather in most areas was a favorable factor, tending to offset the poor quality of hay in some areas and limited grazing in the South. Western range pastures continued below average. Dry, short feed showed some improvement in the Southwest. Most northern areas were snowcovered and ranges were open, in the main, only in the Great Plains portion. Heavy supplemental feeding maintained livestock in good, strong condition, but roughage supplies were becoming depleted because of the long winter feeding period.

CITRUS: Total orange production for the 1951-52 season is estimated at 117.9 million boxes--one percent above the 1950-51 crop and 19 percent above average. An improvement in Florida prospects during February more than offset declines in California. Grapefruit production is estimated at 40.4 million boxes--13 percent less than last season and 21 percent less than average. California lemons are forecast at 12.6 million boxes--6 percent less than last season and 3 percent less than average. About 72 million boxes of oranges were available for use after March 1 this year compared with about 70 million boxes used after March 1 last year. Grapefruit remaining on March 1 amounted to about 22 million boxes compared with about 19 million boxes utilized after March 1 last year.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

March 10, 1952

March 1, 1952

3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

In Florida, mild weather during February, with three times normal rainfall, was very favorable for citrus fruits. Trees are blooming heavily all over the citrus belt. Record crops of both oranges and grapefruit are being harvested and the quality is very good. Florida oranges harvested through March 1 totaled about 37.5 million boxes with about 21 million processed and 16.5 million used fresh. Valencia harvest was getting underway by March 1. Grapefruit harvest amounted to 17.5 million boxes by March 1 with 7.3 million boxes processed and 10.2 million used fresh. Harvest of regular bloom tangerines is nearly finished but picking of scattered crops of late-bloom fruit will continue for several weeks.

Texas citrus areas received much-needed rains the latter part of February. Trees were blooming by March 1 and a fairly good set is in prospect. A frost on February 27 apparently did not cause any appreciable damage.

Arizona citrus prospects continued to decline during February and crops are estimated sharply below last year and below average. Navel oranges are all harvested but only about a fifth of the Valencias and a third of the grapefruit have been picked.

California weather during February was mostly favorable for citrus crops. Temperatures did not get low enough to cause appreciable damage and the frequent rains were beneficial. However, prospects for all classes of citrus declined during the month, mostly because of continued damage from brown rot and water rot started by the unusually wet weather in January. Harvest of Navel oranges was completed in February in the Central and Northern Counties and about one-third finished in the Southern Counties. Valencias are now forecast at 27 million boxes--about an eighth below last season and a tenth below average. Harvest will be underway in the Central Counties by mid-March but will not start in Southern Counties until about mid-May.

MILK PRODUCTION: Milk production on United States farms during February, estimated at 8.7 billion pounds, was 2 percent above February 1951. While total production for the month was up from a year ago, because of the 29-day month, daily output was down 1½ percent. At 8.7 billion pounds, the February 1952 output was down almost 2 percent from January but was more than 4 percent above the 10-year (1941-50) average output for the month. Considered relative to population, February milk production at 1.92 pounds per capita per day equalled the lowest figure for the last 15 years.

Weather conditions during February in the eastern half of the country were generally favorable for milk production. Mild weather with above average temperatures prevailed in most sections east of the Great Plains. In the Great Plains States and in the west weather was mostly moderate throughout the first half of February but colder weather the rest of the month, particularly in the Rocky Mountain States, held production down. Dairy feed supplies continue adequate in the North Central and North Atlantic States with low quality roughages being fed in some midwest areas. In the South Atlantic and South Central regions, pastures generally improved but afforded only a little grazing during February. However, some pasture feed helped extend very limited hay supplies in some local areas. In the Western States, dairy stock are on full supplemental feed with tight feed situations developing in some areas.

Production of milk in crop reporters' herds on March 1 was reported at 16.15 pounds per cow in herd - the third highest rate for that date in

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over a quarter century of records. The current production level, while fractionally below March 1 a year ago and 2 percent under the March 1, 1950 record high output per cow, is over 1.5 pounds above the 10-year average for March 1. In the East North Central region, production per cow set a new record high for March 1, with 3 of the States surpassing previous highs, the other two having near record rates. In all other areas, production per cow continued at a high level with 6 States recording new highs for March 1. Output per cow in crop reporters' herds was above average in all regions showing increases ranging from 6 percent in the South Central to 14 percent in the North Atlantic States.

Milk cows in production represented 67.2 percent of all milk cows in crop reporters' herds on March 1. This percent is unchanged from a year earlier and slightly above the 10-year average for that date. By regions, there was little change in the percent age of cows milked relative to March 1 a year ago. However, compared to average, the North Atlantic and West showed increases of over 2 percentage points, while other areas failed to show significant changes. The North Atlantic group of States again had the highest percent of cows milked - 76 percent -- as against the low in the South Central region of 55 percent.

ESTIMATED MONTHLY MILK PRODUCTION ON FARMS, SELECTED STATES 1/

: Feb. :					: Feb. :				
State	Average:	Feb.	Jan.	Feb.	State	Average:	Feb.	Jan.	Feb.
	:1941-50:	1951:	1952:	1952 2/:		:1941-50:	1951:	1952:	1952 2/:
Million Pounds					Million Pounds				
N.J.	80	90	95	92	S.C.	42	45	49	46
Pa.	381	428	470	455	Ky.	128	138	145	144
Ohio	334	363	398	384	Tenn.	134	135	149	146
Ind.	245	248	266	262	Ala.	88	96	98	101
Ill.	391	375	350	367	Miss.	86	95	87	87
Mich.	389	417	428	421	Okla.	166	144	150	152
Wis.	1,060	1,144	1,074	1,150	Tex.	281	266	268	273
Minn.	694	697	635	667	Mont.	44	36	34	34
Iowa	457	414	378	372	Idaho	88	83	82	82
Mo.	246	271	269	261	Utah	48	53	56	54
N.Dak.	137	112	109	122	Wash.	136	134	144	139
S.Dak.	110	92	87	90	Oreg.	82	75	75	75
Nebr.	176	151	144	153	Calif.	402	423	454	446
Kans.	213	201	187	187	Other				
Va.	115	145	150	143	States	1,494	1,534	1,885	1,666
N.C.	102	122	131	129	U.S.	8,349	8,527	8,847	8,700

1/ Monthly data for other States not yet available.

2/ Production for 29 day month.

EGG PRODUCTION: Farm flocks laid 5,715,000,000 eggs in February -- 10 percent more than in February last year and 21 percent above the 1941-50 average. Egg production was at record levels in all parts of the country except the South Central, where it was exceeded only by the record in February 1944. Increases from last year were 9 percent in the West North Central and South Atlantic, 11 percent in the North Atlantic and East North Central and 12 percent in the South Central and Western States. Aggregate egg production for January and February was 9 percent larger than last year and 24 percent above the average.

The rate of egg production in February (29 days) was 15.1 eggs per layer, a record high for the month. This compares with 14.0 in February last year and the average of 12.2 eggs. The rate reached new high levels in all parts of the country. Increases above last year were 5 percent in the North Atlantic, 6 percent in the West North Central, South Atlantic, and the West, 10 percent in the East North Central and 11 percent in the South Central States.

The Nation's farm laying flock averaged 378,316,000 layers in February — 3 percent more than in February last year, but 2 percent less than the average. Numbers of layers were above those of last year in all parts of the country and were at a record level in the North Atlantic States. Increases from last year were 1 percent in the east North Central and South Central, 2 percent in the West North Central, 3 percent in the South Atlantic, 5 percent in the West and 6 percent in the North Atlantic States. Numbers of layers on March 1 were 11.4 million less than on February 1, compared with a disappearance of 8.7 million last year and the average disappearance of 7.8 million layers. On March 1 there were 2 percent more layers on farms than a year ago compared with 3 percent more on February 1.

HENS AND PULLETS OF LAYING AGE AND EGGS LAID PER 100 LAYERS ON FARMS, MARCH 1

Year	North Atlantic	E. North Central	W. North Central	South Atlantic	South Central	Western	United States
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HENS AND PULLETS OF LAYING AGE ON FARMS, MARCH 1

	Thousands						
1941-50 (Av.)	51,197	75,316	112,325	35,235	73,463	35,089	382,626
1951 1/	58,107	72,141	101,226	34,642	62,169	35,483	363,768
1952	61,440	72,936	103,315	35,484	62,294	37,165	372,634

EGGS LAID PER 100 LAYERS ON FARMS, MARCH 1

	Number						
1941-50 (Av.)	53.1	48.2	47.4	45.3	44.8	51.5	48.0
1951 1/	55.1	52.6	54.7	52.5	49.5	53.9	53.2
1952	56.0	56.2	57.0	52.1	51.4	55.5	55.1

1/ Revised.

Prices received by farmers for eggs in mid-February averaged 34.6 cents a dozen compared with 40.5 cents in mid-January and 41.4 cents in February 1951. Shell egg markets were irregular during February. Mid-month prices declined to the lowest level since July 1950. Egg receipts were substantially above last year in all sections of the country. Movement of eggs into storage was approximately 8 times greater than average. Stocks in the 35 cities increased 515,000 cases during the period February 2 to March 1 as compared with 68,000 cases last year and 67,000 cases for the 5-year average.

Farmers received an average of 25.7 cents a pound live weight for chickens in mid-February, compared with 25.1 cents a month earlier and 26.9 cents a year ago. Poultry markets during the month were firm on roasters and irregular on other classes. Prices on roasters were unchanged to 6 cents higher. Farm paying prices for broilers and fryers in Eastern and Southern commercial areas held unchanged early in the month but closed the month 1 to 4½ cents lower.

Turkey prices averaged 36.1 cents per pound live weight, compared with 34.5 cents a year earlier. Markets were steady on dressed turkeys during February. Prices at New York City advanced 3½ to 4 cents on ice packed 5 to 8 pound turkeys and were unchanged to 2 cents lower on dry packed turkeys. Offerings of dry packed turkeys were more than ample.

The mid-February cost of the farm poultry ration for the United States was \$4.25 per 100 pounds, compared with \$4.26 a month earlier and \$3.96 a year ago. The egg-feed, chicken-feed and turkey-feed price relationships were all less favorable than a year ago. The egg-feed price relationship was the least favorable since records began in 1924.

CITRUS FRUITS				
Crop		Production 1/		
and		Average	1949	Indicated
State		1940-49	1950	1951
<u>ORANGES:</u>				
		Thousand boxes		
California, all		48,196	41,860	40,800
Navels & Misc. 2/		18,273	15,630	13,800
Valencias		29,923	26,230	27,000
Florida, all		46,070	58,500	76,000
Early and Midseason 3/		25,050	33,600	42,000
Valencias		21,020	24,900	34,000
Texas, all		3,616	1,760	300
Early and Midseason 2/		2,260	1,120	200
Valencias		1,356	640	100
Arizona, all		905	985	750
Navels and Misc. 2/		466	585	350
Valencias		439	400	400
Louisiana, all 2/		308	360	50
5 States 4/		99,096	103,465	117,900
Total Early and Midseason 5/		46,358	51,295	56,400
Total Valencias		52,738	52,170	61,500
<u>TANGERINES:</u>				
Florida		3,890	5,000	5,000
All oranges and tangerines:				
5 States 4/		102,986	108,465	122,900
<u>GRAPEFRUIT:</u>				
Florida, all		27,280	24,200	36,000
Seedless		11,730	11,200	17,000
Other		15,550	13,000	19,000
Texas, all		17,387	6,400	200
Arizona, all		3,294	3,400	2,000
California, all		2,892	2,500	2,200
Desert Valleys		1,155	1,060	800
Other		1,737	1,440	1,400
4 States 4/		50,852	36,500	40,400
<u>LEMONS:</u>				
California 4/		12,993	11,360	12,600
<u>LIMES:</u>				
Florida 4/		184	260	260

1/ Season begins with the bloom of the year shown and ends with the completion of harvest the following year. In California picking usually extends from about Oct. 1 to Dec. 31 of the following year. In other States the season begins about Oct. 1 and ends in early summer, except for Florida limes, harvest of which usually starts about April 1. For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities donated to charity, unharvested, and/or not utilized on account of economic conditions.

2/ Includes small quantities of tangerines.

3/ Includes the following quantities of Temple oranges (1,000 boxes): 1949--710; 1950--1,100; 1951--1,200.

4/ Net content of box varies. In California and Arizona the approximate average for oranges is 77 lb. and grapefruit 65 lb. in the Desert Valleys; 68 lb. for California grapefruit in other areas; in Florida and other States, oranges, including tangerines, 90 lb. and grapefruit 80 lb.; California lemons, 79 lb.; Florida limes, 80 lb.

5/ In California and Arizona, Navels and Miscellaneous.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORT Washington, D. C.,
March 10, 1952
3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)
as of
March 1, 1952 CROP REPORTING BOARD

MILK PRODUCED PER MILK COW IN HERDS KEPT BY REPORTERS ^{1/}

State	Average	1950	1951	1952
and	1941-50			
Division				
		Pounds		
Me.	13.5	15.0	15.1	13.6
N.H.	15.6	18.3	18.0	17.4
Vt.	14.8	17.2	17.6	17.1
Mass.	17.4	19.4	18.8	18.3
Conn.	17.8	19.7	20.1	19.5
N.Y.	18.5	21.9	22.2	20.9
N.J.	20.7	23.5	22.4	22.5
Pa.	17.6	20.3	20.0	20.5
N.Atl.	17.79	20.69	20.39	20.36
Ohio	15.3	16.6	17.3	17.3
Ind.	14.4	15.8	15.9	16.2
Ill.	15.9	17.3	17.7	17.9
Mich.	18.1	19.7	20.5	20.4
Wis.	18.5	19.9	20.1	20.2
E.N.Cent.	17.00	18.63	18.90	18.97
Minn.	19.6	22.5	22.2	21.8
Iowa	16.4	17.3	18.5	16.6
Mo.	10.2	11.9	11.8	10.8
N.Dak.	14.2	15.3	15.4	16.1
S.Dak.	12.5	13.2	13.6	13.4
Nebr.	14.6	16.3	16.7	16.8
Kans.	14.7	15.8	16.1	14.7
W.N.Cent	15.23	17.00	17.12	16.65
Md.	15.9	18.6	16.9	17.8
Va.	11.5	13.9	14.6	13.7
W. Va.	9.8	11.3	10.7	10.8
N.C.	11.3	12.4	12.9	12.8
S.C.	10.3	11.7	11.3	10.8
Ga.	8.8	10.0	9.1	9.9
S.Atl.	11.27	13.04	12.82	12.64
Ky.	10.3	11.2	10.5	11.4
Tenn.	9.7	11.5	9.9	10.4
Ala.	8.1	9.5	8.5	8.9
Miss.	6.6	7.8	7.5	6.3
Ark.	7.4	8.9	7.7	7.3
Okla.	10.1	11.4	10.6	11.0
Tex.	8.1	9.2	8.8	8.7
S.Cent	8.91	10.07	9.03	9.43
Mont.	14.2	14.7	14.8	14.0
Idaho	17.0	18.7	19.2	18.7
Wyo.	15.0	19.4	19.1	16.7
Colo.	15.1	16.9	17.5	17.4
Utah	17.6	18.2	20.3	19.9
Wash.	17.1	18.4	18.5	20.1
Oreg.	14.3	14.4	15.6	14.9
Calif.	18.8	20.0	20.7	22.0
West.	16.57	19.23	18.63	18.37
U.S.	14.57	16.48	16.20	16.15

^{1/} Averages represent daily milk production divided by the total number of milk cows (in milk or dry). Figures for New England States and New Jersey are based on combined returns from crop and special dairy reporters; others represent crop reporters only. Averages for some less important dairy States are not shown separately.

CROP REPORT

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Washington, D. C.,

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CROP REPORTING BOARD

as of
March 1, 1952

FEBRUARY EGG PRODUCTION

State	: Number of layers on :		: Eggs per :		: Total eggs produced			
and	: hand during February :		: 100 layers :		: During February : 2 Mos. - Jan. & Feb.			
Division	: 1951 1/2 :	1952	: 1951 1/2 :	1952	: 1951 1/2 :	1952	: 1951 1/2 :	1952
	Thousands		Number		Millions			
Me.	3,090	3,463	1,579	1,569	49	54	103	111
N. H.	2,264	2,474	1,504	1,537	34	38	73	78
Vt.	832	847	1,624	1,740	14	15	29	30
Mass.	4,848	4,642	1,610	1,676	78	78	168	163
R. I.	538	510	1,568	1,673	8	9	18	19
Conn.	3,094	3,262	1,568	1,630	49	53	108	112
N. Y.	12,149	13,092	1,473	1,580	179	207	376	425
N. J.	12,564	13,394	1,501	1,560	189	209	376	420
Pa.	19,567	20,259	1,478	1,557	289	326	584	639
N. Atl.	58,946	62,673	1,508	1,578	889	989	1,835	1,997
Ohio	16,081	15,865	1,406	1,592	226	253	459	511
Ind.	15,207	16,198	1,484	1,610	226	261	447	502
Ill.	18,744	19,230	1,386	1,525	260	293	520	569
Mich.	9,670	9,686	1,450	1,569	140	152	290	311
Wis.	13,662	13,232	1,425	1,554	195	206	405	419
E.N. Cent.	73,364	74,211	1,427	1,570	1,047	1,165	2,121	2,312
Minn.	22,521	22,589	1,526	1,621	344	366	731	753
Iowa	28,054	29,264	1,501	1,598	421	468	849	912
Mo.	17,546	17,005	1,400	1,520	246	258	472	482
N. Dak.	3,485	3,928	1,196	1,363	42	54	82	103
S. Dak.	7,530	8,198	1,456	1,467	110	120	214	229
Nebr.	10,937	11,348	1,492	1,554	163	176	323	341
Kans.	12,155	12,154	1,445	1,572	176	191	342	364
W. N. Cent.	102,228	104,486	1,469	1,563	1,502	1,633	3,013	3,184
Del.	904	888	1,232	1,398	11	12	21	23
Md.	3,444	3,360	1,310	1,462	45	49	85	91
Va.	7,304	7,544	1,467	1,482	107	112	204	210
W. Va.	3,138	3,051	1,366	1,430	43	44	81	81
N. C.	8,328	9,120	1,260	1,346	105	123	195	232
S. C.	3,460	3,510	1,137	1,218	39	43	68	78
Ga.	5,911	6,028	1,215	1,299	72	78	127	142
Fla.	2,478	2,535	1,394	1,456	35	37	67	70
S. Atl.	34,967	36,036	1,307	1,382	457	498	848	927
Ky.	8,541	8,595	1,305	1,444	111	124	208	227
Tenn.	7,535	7,697	1,221	1,253	92	96	160	173
Ala.	5,436	5,532	1,162	1,230	63	68	109	120
Miss.	5,159	5,070	1,103	1,186	57	60	100	107
Ark.	5,763	5,466	1,084	1,172	62	64	105	109
La.	2,987	3,007	1,064	1,160	32	35	54	61
Okla.	7,910	7,742	1,347	1,540	107	119	204	225
Tex.	19,158	19,755	1,249	1,456	239	288	442	534
S. Cent.	62,489	62,865	1,221	1,358	763	854	1,382	1,556
Mont.	1,458	1,566	1,380	1,380	20	22	40	44
Idaho	1,584	1,586	1,504	1,531	24	24	49	49
Wyo.	658	624	1,400	1,485	9	9	18	18
Colo.	2,558	2,666	1,288	1,508	33	40	64	75
N. Mex.	834	828	1,288	1,389	11	12	21	23
Ariz.	561	510	1,338	1,514	8	8	14	15
Utah	2,657	2,668	1,501	1,462	40	39	81	77
Nev.	178	178	1,361	1,389	2	2	4	4
Wash.	3,912	4,358	1,607	1,653	63	72	137	148
Creg.	2,996	3,156	1,571	1,630	47	51	98	103
Calif.	18,740	19,905	1,375	1,494	258	297	518	591
West.	36,136	38,045	1,425	1,514	515	576	1,044	1,147
U. S.	368,130	378,316	1,405	1,511	5,173	5,715	10,243	11,123

1/ Revised.

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